

that the ends of the hydrocele meet round it, and the mouth is approximated to the substratum, so that the animal can feed on the mud beneath it, which is impregnated with organic matter.

It follows that *the abactinal poles of Asterina and Comatula are not comparable with each other*, and that all conclusions based on the supposed homology of the dorsocentral in Echinids and Asterids, and that in Crinoids, are incorrect.

II. "Reptiles from the Elgin Sandstone:—Description of Two New Genera." By E. T. NEWTON, F.R.S. Received November 2, 1893.

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(Abstract.)

Since the reading of the previous paper "On some New Reptiles from the Elgin Sandstone" ('Phil. Trans.,' B, 1893), the author has received several additional specimens from the same formation in the neighbourhood of Elgin, but not from the same locality, and representing other groups of Reptiles. Two of these specimens, being new and interesting forms, are described in detail. One of them is the property of Mr. James Grant, of Lossiemouth, and is contained in a small irregular cube of sandstone. The bones themselves having been dissolved out, as in the earlier described fossils, their forms have been reproduced by gutta-percha casts taken from the cavities left in the stone. This reptile was evidently a small Parasuchian Crocodile, allied to *Stagonolepis*; it is now represented by the skull, which is about 3 inches long, and the anterior half of the body, with the pectoral arch and both the fore limbs. The skull is depressed, has a pair of supratemporal fossæ and a pair of orbits completely surrounded by bone, and in front of the latter, on each side, a large prelachrymal fossa; the two nasal openings are small, and placed near the end of the muzzle. The palate is narrow and deeply grooved, with primitive posterior nares placed far forwards. The teeth vary in size, are slender, conical, and recurved, and restricted to quite the anterior part of the upper jaw. The vertebræ are slightly biconcave; the 9th has distinct double articulations for the ribs, but how far this character extended forward is uncertain. The scapulæ are long and slender, while the coracoids are short and wide. There is an interclavicle. The humeri have each a strong pectoral crest, and are Crocodilian in form; the radius and ulna are slender bones; the carpals are indistinct; five metacarpals are present on each side, but only a few of the phalanges are to be seen. Above the vertebræ there is a double row of small, pitted, and closely-set scutes. This small Parasuchian is named *Erpetosuchus Granti*.

The second specimen was obtained by the Rev. Dr. Gordon, of Elgin, from the quarry at Spynie, where the *Telerpeton Elginense* was found, and will be deposited in the British Museum. In this fossil the bones were present, and the skull, thanks to the manipulative skill of Mr. J. Hall, of the British Museum, is still preserved, but many of the other bones were too much crumbled to show their form, and the casting process was again resorted to. This specimen must have been entire when buried in the sandy matrix, but the neck and fore limbs are now wanting. The resemblance of this fossil to *Aëtosaurus* was noticed by Mr. A. Smith Woodward when it was exhibited at one of the Royal Society Soirées. The skull is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, sharp anteriorly, and Bird-like when seen from above, but deep when seen from the side. There is on each side a laterally placed nasal aperture, a large prelachrymal fossa, a wide orbit, and an infratemporal fossa. The teeth are of different sizes, but all seem to have been lanceolate, recurved, compressed, and serrated anteriorly and posteriorly as in *Palæosaurus* and *Cladiodon*. The palate is deep, and a median pair of apertures near the post-palatine vacuities are believed to be primitive posterior nares, placed far back, somewhat as in *Belodon*. This skull closely resembles that of *Ceratosaurus*. The more anterior of the thirteen presacral vertebræ which are present have distinct capitular and tubercular articulations for the ribs, but these gradually unite, and in the hindmost there is but one process with, perhaps, two articular surfaces at the extremity. All the vertebræ are biconcave. The sacrum includes three vertebræ with large and expanded ribs. There are twenty-one caudal vertebræ present, which have long neural and hæmal spines. The ilium is Crocodilian in form, but not so high as in *Stagonolepis*, and thus approaches to the Dinosaurian type. The ischia are elongated bones, but the pubes are still longer and are directed forwards. The tibia and fibula must have been about the same length as the femur, which is nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and Crocodilian in form. The astragalus is free, and has some resemblance to that of a Crocodile; there are five metatarsals, and the number of the phalanges is—to the first digit 2, to the second 3, to the third 4, to the fourth 5, to the fifth 3 or more. Many oval scutes are seen scattered above the neural spines, the anterior and larger ones being ornamented with irregular radiating pittings and ridges.

This reptile seems to be intermediate between the Dinosaurians and Crocodilians. The skull and teeth are most like those of Dinosaurs; the pelvis and limbs might belong to either Dinosaurs or Crocodiles; while the free astragalus is certainly a Crocodilian character. Provisionally this reptile is referred to the Theropodous Dinosauria, and is named *Ornithosuchus Woodwardi*.